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toxicological considerations, be conditioned on the availability of a practicable analytical method to determine the quantity of residue. Such method must be sensitive to and reliable at the established tolerance level or, in certain instances, may be sensitive at a higher level where such level is also deemed satisfactory and safe in light of the toxicity of the drug residue and of the unlikelihood of such residue's exceeding the tolerance.

Subpart B—Specific Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs

§ 556.20 2-Acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of 2-acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole in the edible tissues of turkeys.

§ 556.30 Aklomide.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of aklomide (2-chloro-4-nitrobenzamide) and its metabolite (4-amino-2-chlorobenzamide) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens as follows:

- (a) 4.5 parts per million in liver and muscle.
- (b) 3 parts per million in skin with fat.

§ 556.34 Albendazole.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of albendazole is 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. A tolerance is established for albendazole 2-aminosulfone (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 0.2 part per million and in muscle of 0.05 part per million.

(2) *Sheep*. A tolerance is established for albendazole 2-aminosulfone (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 0.25 part per million and in muscle of 0.05 part per million.

[64 FR 1504, Jan. 11, 1999]

§ 556.38 Amoxicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of amoxicillin in milk and in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

[49 FR 45422, Nov. 16, 1984]

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§ 556.40 Ampicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 p/m is established for negligible residues of ampicillin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and cattle and in milk.

§ 556.50 Amprolium.

Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-*n*-propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride):

(a) In the edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(3) In eggs:

(i) 8 parts per million in egg yolks.

(ii) 4 parts per million in whole eggs.

(b) In the edible tissues of calves:

(1) 2.0 parts per million in uncooked fat.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue, liver, and kidney.

(c) In the edible tissues of pheasants:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 50 FR 18472, May 1, 1985]

§ 556.52 Apramycin.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for parent apramycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) of swine. The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for total residues of apramycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

[62 FR 40933, July 31, 1997]

§ 556.60 Arsenic.

Tolerances for total residues of combined arsenic (calculated as As) in food are established as follows:

(a) In edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(2) 2 parts per million in uncooked edible by-products.

(3) 0.5 part per million in eggs.

(b) In edible tissues of swine:

(1) 2 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

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(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue and by-products other than liver and kidney.

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of bacitracin is 0.05 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerance for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs is 0.5 part per million.

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.90 Buquinolate.

Tolerances are established for residues of buquinolate as follows:

(a) In edible tissues of chickens:

(1) 0.4 part per million in uncooked liver, kidney, and skin with fat.

(2) 0.1 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(b) In eggs:

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked yolk.

(2) 0.2 part per million in uncooked whole eggs.

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[63 FR 13337, Mar. 19, 1998]

§ 556.110 Carbomycin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Swine, poultry, and sheep*. A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.

(2) *Cattle*. Tolerances are established for residues of desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) in edible cattle tissues at 8 parts per million in kidney (target tissue), 2 parts per million in

the liver, 1 part per million in muscle, and 100 parts per billion in milk.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998]

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

§ 556.160 Clopidol.

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.

(b) In chickens and turkeys:

(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.

(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:

(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.